

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

**POLICY.**  
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.**  
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Trench will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY.

### A WOMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

BY FRANCES CART.

I said, if I might go back again  
To the very hour and place of my birth;  
Might have my life whatever I choose,  
And live it in any part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky,  
Banish the shadow of sorrow and doubt;  
Have all my happiness multiplied,  
And all my suffering stricken out;

If I could have known, in the years now  
Gone,  
The best that a woman comes to know;  
Could have had whatever will make her  
blest,  
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Have found the highest and purest bliss  
That the bridal wreath and ring inclose;  
And gained the one out of all the world  
That my heart as well as my reason  
chose;

And if this had been, and I stood to-night  
By my children, lying asleep in their  
beds,  
And could count in my prayers, for a  
rosary,  
The shining row of their golden heads;

Yea! I said, if a miracle such as this  
Could be wrought for me, at my bidding,  
Still,  
I would choose to have my past as it is,  
And to let my future come as it will!

I would not make the path I have trod  
More pleasant or even, more straight or  
wide;  
Nor change my course the breadth of a  
hair,  
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine, and I take it all;  
Its weakness—its folly, if you please;  
May, even my sins, if you come to that,  
May have been my helps, not hindrances!

If I have saved my body from the flames  
Because that once I had burned my  
hand;  
Or kept myself from a greater sin  
By doing a less—you will understand;

It was better I suffered a little pain,  
Better I sinned for a little time,  
If the smarting warned me back from  
death,  
And the sting of sin withheld from  
crime.

Who knows its strength by trial, will know  
What strength must be set against a sin;  
And how temptation is overcome  
He has learned, who has felt its power  
within!

And who knows how a life at the last may  
show  
Why look at the moon from where we  
stand!  
Opaque, unseen, you say; yet he shines.  
A luminous sphere, complete and grand!

So let my past stand, just as it stands,  
And let me now, as I may, grow old;  
I am what I am, and my life for me  
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS.**  
BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

[Continued from our last.]  
In the conflict for freedom of  
speech and the right of free discussion  
Abolitionists had achieved a  
victory. What they had contended  
for had, at length, been conceded;  
at least, the principle was no longer  
contested. They had conquered a peace;  
but their opponents were determined it  
should be the peace of the grave. For the  
wordy warfare of discussion and the  
brutal violence of lynch laws  
would substitute the policy of neglect.  
To let them severely alone, to belittle  
their cause, to pass them by with a  
supercilious sneer, and frown contemptuously upon their  
attempts to gain a hearing, became  
now the tactics of the enemies  
against the advocates of human  
rights. Of course, what were termed  
anti-slavery measures had lost much of  
their zest and potency; meetings became  
less numerous, and, consequently,  
less frequent; organizations, losing  
their interest and effectiveness, began  
to die out. Something was necessary  
to revive and reanimate the drooping  
spirits and the languid movements of  
the cause and its friends. It was then,  
at this opportune moment, while they were  
thus enveloped in the chill and shade of  
this most uncomfortable and unsatisfactory  
state of affairs, that the young fugitive  
appeared upon the stage. He seemed like a  
messenger from the dark land of slavery;  
as if in his person his race had found a  
fitting advocate; as if through his lips  
their long pent-up wrongs and wishes had  
found a voice. No wonder that  
Nantucket meeting was greatly moved.  
It would not be strange if

their words of description and  
comment were somewhat extravagant.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery  
Society at once made overtures to  
Mr. Douglass, and he became one  
of their accredited agents. For this  
new field of labor, which he reluctantly  
and hesitatingly entered, and for which  
he modestly said he "had no preparation,"  
the event proved that he was admirably  
fitted. In addition to that inborn genius  
and those natural gifts of oratory  
with which he was so generously  
endowed, he had the long and terrible  
lessons which slavery had burned into  
his soul. The knowledge too, he had  
stolen in the house of bondage, had enabled  
him to read the *Liberator* from week to  
week, as he was engaged in his hard and  
humble labors on the wharves of New  
Bedford, and thus to become acquainted  
with the new thoughts and reasonings of  
others, while doubtless many things which  
had long lain in his own mind formulated  
and vague he found there more clearly  
defined and more logically expressed, and  
the fierceness and force of its utterances  
talked only too well with the all-consuming  
zeal of his own soul. Thus fitted and  
commissioned he entered upon the great  
work of his life. Though distrustful of  
his abilities, no knight errant ever sallied  
forth with higher resolves or bore himself  
with more heroic courage. With whatever  
diffidence he undertook the proposed  
service, there was no lack of earnestness  
and devotion. Nor was his range a limited  
one. Fitted by his talents to move  
thousands on the platform, he was prepared  
by his early experience to be equally  
persuasive in a little meeting in a  
country school-house. In hall, or church,  
or grove he was alike effective. He could  
make himself at home in the parlors of the  
great or by the firesides of the humble. He  
could ride in the public conveyances from  
State to State, or tramp on foot from  
neighborhood to neighborhood. Fertile in  
expedients and patient in endeavor, he was  
not easily balked or driven from his purpose.  
In the midst of the prejudices of caste,  
hardly less strong and cruel in Massachusetts  
than in Maryland, though painful, they were  
never permitted to divert him from his  
purpose. If he could not ride inside  
the stage, he would ride outside; if he could  
not ride in the "first class," he would ride  
in the "second class;" if he could not occupy  
the cabin of the steamer, he would enter the  
"steerage;" but to these insults to his  
manhood he generally interposed his  
earnest protest, and often only yielded to  
superior force.

The character, culture, and eloquence  
displayed by his addresses provoked the  
insinuation that he was an impostor, and  
that he had never been a slave. To silence  
this imputation, he prepared and published,  
in the spring of 1845, an autobiography,  
which was widely circulated. As in it he  
gave "the names of persons, places, and  
dates," by which his claims and statements  
could be verified, it was soon known in  
Maryland, and he and his friends were  
given to understand that efforts would  
be made to beset him for his recapture.  
To place himself out of the reach of his  
pursuers, and, at the same time, help forward  
his great work, it was proposed that he  
should visit England. He was very kindly  
received, and visited and lectured in  
nearly all the large towns and cities of  
the kingdom. In a lecture in Finsbury's  
Chapel, in London to an audience of three  
thousand, he thus answered the question  
why he did not confine his labors to the  
United States:

"My first answer is: because slavery  
is the common enemy of mankind, and  
that all mankind should be made acquainted  
with its abominable character. My second  
answer is: that the slave is a man, and as  
such is entitled to your sympathy as a man  
and a brother. He has been the prey, the  
common prey of Christendom during the  
last three hundred years; and it is but  
right, and proper that his wrongs should  
be known throughout the world. I have  
another reason for bringing this matter  
before the British public and it is this; slavery

is a system of wrong so blinding to all  
around it, so hardening to the heart, so  
corrupting to the morals, so deleterious to  
religion, so sapping to all the principles  
of justice in its immediate vicinity, that  
the community thus connected with it lack  
the moral power necessary to its removal.  
It is a system of such gigantic evil, so  
strong, so overwhelming in its power that  
no one nation is equal to its removal. It  
requires the humanity of Christianity, the  
morality of the civilized world to remove it.  
Hence, I call upon the people of Britain to  
look at this matter, and to exert the influence  
I am about to show they possess for the  
removal of slavery from America. I can appeal  
to them as strongly by their regard for the  
slaveholder as by their regard for the slave  
to labor in this cause..... The distance  
between London and Boston is now reduced  
to twelve or fourteen days, so that the  
denunciations against slavery uttered in  
London this week may be heard in a  
fortnight in the streets of Boston, and  
thence reverberating amidst the hills and  
valleys of Massachusetts. There is nothing  
said here against slavery that will not be  
re-echoed in the United States. I am here  
also because the slaveholders do not want  
me to be here. I have adopted the maxim  
laid down by Napoleon: never to occupy  
ground which the enemy would like me to  
occupy. The slaveholders would much rather  
have me, if I will denounce slavery, denounce  
it in the Northern States, where their friends  
and supporters are, who will stand by them  
and mob me for denouncing it. The power  
I exert here is something like the power that  
is exerted by the man at the end of the lever;  
my influence now is just in proportion to  
my distance from the United States.

In the same speech, referring to the  
barbarous laws of the slave code, denying  
that, as accused, he was in-veighing against  
"the institutions of America," and asserting  
that his only purpose was to strip this  
anomalous system of concealment, he said:

"To tear off the mask from this  
abominable system; to expose it to the light  
of heaven; to show it to the heat of the sun,  
that it may burn and wither it out of  
existence is my object in coming to this  
country. I want the slaveholder surrounded  
as by a wall of anti-slavery fire, so that  
he may see the condemnation of himself  
and his system glaring down in letters of  
light. I want him to feel that he has no  
sympathy in England, Scotland, or Ireland;  
that he has none in Canada, none in Mexico,  
none among the poor wild Indians; that the  
voice of the civilized, aye, the savage world  
is against him. I would have condemnation  
blaze down upon him in every direction,  
till, stunned and overwhelmed with shame  
and confusion, he is compelled to let go the  
grasp he holds upon the persons of his  
victims and restore them to their long-lost  
rights."

That, like other prominent Abolitionists  
of those days, he overestimated the power  
of truth, and underestimated the power of  
slavery and its tenacity of life, appears in  
the same speech, and in this connection,  
when he says: "I expose slavery in this  
country because to expose it is to kill it.  
Slavery is one of those monsters of  
darkness to whom the light of truth is death.  
Expose slavery, and it dies. Light is to  
slavery what the heat of the sun is to the  
root of a tree; it must die under it." Mr.  
Douglass had not to live long—his own  
earlier furnishing the most convincing  
evidence of the fact—to see that something  
more than "light" was necessary to destroy  
slavery. To expose it was not to kill it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NATHAN FORTY what a man has  
said to you when he was angry. If he has  
charged you with anything, you had better  
look it up. A person has often been  
started from a pleasant dream of self-deception  
by the words of any angry man, who may  
wish his words unsaid the next hour, but  
they are past recall. The wisest course is to  
take home this lesson with meekness to our  
souls. It is a saying of Socrates that every  
man had need of a faithful friend and a  
bitter enemy; the one to advise, and the  
other to show him his faults.

## WORDS OF COMFORTS TO MOTHERS.

A woman, who does all her own work,  
who has very little means at her command,  
and who, besides, is the mother of several  
small children, none of whom are able to  
help her, or wait on themselves, but on the  
contrary, require constant attention, often  
has weary moments of utter discouragement.  
Her thoughts run somewhat in this way:

"I am completely tired out, yet my work  
is not half done. I meant to have accomplished  
so much to-day; but I had bad kindling, and  
the fire has been poor in consequence;  
then the baby has been cross, and the other  
children noisy and boisterous, and having them  
in-doors all the time this cold weather is so  
tiresome to them and to me. Then there are  
their little stockings to be knitted, and shirts  
for husband to be made—dear me, I am sure  
I do not see where I am going to find the time  
to do them! But that is not the worst of it.  
My darling children are so neglected, I can't  
possibly spare the time to train them aright;  
and when I see other persons' children so  
quiet and orderly, and so neat and well-dressed,  
it makes me feel badly. I am afraid my children  
will turn out miserably. It is seldom I can  
stop to correct them as I should; and it is only  
on a Sunday afternoon that I ever can gather  
them around me to talk to them, tell them a  
story, or appear like a real, true mother to them."

Dear mother, be not discouraged. That little  
Sunday afternoon talk, the distress which you  
display in your countenance whenever your  
child utters an evil word, or acts unkindly,  
and the prayerful desire on your part to do  
them good, will have its reward. Those little  
quiet, peaceful talks will be as grains of  
mustard-seed sown in good ground, which, although  
the seed is so small that it seems invisible to  
the human sight, shall spring up vigorous,  
strong, and irresistible. If you do the best you  
can, depend upon it you shall be rewarded.

Again I say, be not discouraged. Those children,  
who are brought up in refinement and luxury,  
who have servants to wait upon them, and have  
every want and whim gratified, are not always  
the children who make the strongest and noblest  
men and women. Those little ones who are  
partially neglected through an actual want of  
time on the part of their parents, and who have  
to rough it a little, are apt, in time, to fight  
manfully the battle of life. Not that I would  
advocate bringing up a child to "rough it,"  
where circumstances made a different course  
possible. But I do say there is comfort and  
hope for the weary, distressed, and I can  
discourage mother who does all she can, and  
more than her strength really warrants her in  
doing for her children.—*Hearth and Home.*

**NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.**  
An English publication relative to national  
debts has just been received by Hon. R. T.  
Taylor, first Comptroller of the Treasury, from  
the author, R. Dudley Baxter, M. A., who, in  
an accompanying letter, returns his thanks to  
Mr. Taylor for assistance furnished him in  
preparing his work. It gives a brief summary  
of the history, amounts, and results of the  
national debts of the world; the national capital  
borrowed by each nation; the annual interest  
of such, and charge per head of the population;  
the real pressure and burden of the debts on  
their resources; the economical effects of national  
debts and the question of their reduction.

It gives a table showing the Federal debt  
of the United States alone, from 1836 to 1870,  
by which it is seen that the annual charge in  
1865 was four million sterling more than that  
of England, and in 1870 one million less, while  
the charge per head in 1865 was about the same  
as that of England, but in 1870 it was 3s. 9d.  
less. He states that it is remarkable that a  
young nation like the United States should have  
paid off in a little less than five years nearly  
£90,000,000 of capital or twenty-eight millions  
more than the reduction of Great Britain in the  
fifty-five years since 1815, and should have  
reduced the interest £5,700,000, or nearly two  
thirds of the whole reduction of Great Britain  
during the same period.

## EXPECTED IMMIGRATION.

It is expected that Lafourche will  
presently have a large increase of colors from  
the canadas. A fresh importation was recently  
before his high and mighty majesty parish-judge  
Knobloch, for the purpose of coercing them to  
perform a stipulated amount of labor or some  
thing of that sort, we simply gather the facts  
that these young and certain good looking  
specimen of Canadian manhood were brought  
here for the purpose of laboring, and because they  
did not labor, they are now in jail.

This course is probably satisfactory to Honor,  
Knobloch and when the news of their in-carceration  
is carried to their friends and relatives in Canada  
we may expect an immediate influx of immigration,  
meantime these labors are in the Parish Jail.  
How is this for an expected immigration.—*Lafourche Times.*

**A SENTIMENTAL PUZZLER.**  
The Chicago Tribune thinks it would be  
acurious problem for a woman to find out from  
mankind what is really expected of her. Man  
adores helplessness, and says it is ruinous to  
him. He talks about economy and raves over  
spendthrifts.

He decries frivolity and runs away from  
brains. He pines after his grandmother, who  
could make pies, and falls in love with white  
hands that can't. He moans over weakness and  
ridicules strength. He condemns fashion, theoretically  
and the lack of it practically. He longs for  
sensible women and passes them by on the other  
side. He worships saints and sends them to  
convents. He despises pink and white women  
and marries them if he can. He abuses silks and  
lace and talks them into his heart. He glorifies  
spirit and independence and gives a cruel thrust  
at the little vines that want to be oaks. What  
would the critical lords desire?

**COLONEL JOHN W. FORNEY**, in his "Personal  
Recollections," mentions the negro dialect which  
so generally characterized the speech of the  
public men of the South before war. Henry Clay's  
speaking, he says, was "strongly marked by it."  
James M. Mason, of Virginia, seemed to de-light  
in the African accent. But there was no better  
specimen than the late Thomas H. Bayley, for  
many years the Representative in Congress of  
Accomac district. He was a man of considerable  
force and education, and I can easily recall his  
tall form, his expressive face and ringing voice,  
as, spectacles on his nose, he would address the  
"Mr. Speaker," and refer to the honorable member  
who has just had the floor. Keitt, of South Carolina,  
had the same accent and pronunciation. So, too,  
Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, and Howell Cobb, of  
Georgia. All these men, and most of the former  
leaders of opinion in the south, are in their graves;  
but Toombs, Stephens, Henry A. Wise, Boocock,  
John Forsyth, and Jeff Davis still live, as warnings,  
if not as examples.

**Lincoln Institute.**  
The following preamble and resolutions were  
introduced at the National Convention in this city,  
by Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, and were referred to the  
business committee. The committee reported upon  
them favorably, and they were unanimously  
adopted:

WHEREAS, Lincoln Institute in a great measure  
owes its origin to the liberality and aspirations of  
colored soldiers, and whereas, said institution,  
excludes no applicants on account of race or color  
or religion, therefore resolved, That we rejoice in  
the success it has already achieved; that we trust  
the present effort for a new and larger endowment may  
be successful, and that every state may follow in  
the opening of Normal schools, wherein all without  
regard to race or color may be admitted.—*Miss Weekly Pilot.*

The following creditable paragraph appears on the card of rates of a religious paper:

"Nothing admitted that would lead men to sin. Local 15c. 1st. insertion, 10 cts. afterward on small bills. Terms Cash."

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Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	16	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	40
Four	12	20	25	30	50
Five	15	25	30	35	60
Six	18	30	35	40	70
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

## U. S. GRANT.

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First Congressional District—H. J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.  
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.  
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Nolan, George Washington.  
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Rafoad Blunt.  
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

## SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.  
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.  
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.  
Hon. F. J. HERRON.  
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.  
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.  
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAN.  
Hon. ED. BUTLER.  
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.  
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

Saturday evening, at NATIONAL  
HALL, a grand dancing festival by  
the "Eden Lodge, S. B."

J. Sella Martin, Esq., Superintendent of Education for the  
Fourth Congressional District, arrived  
in the city from Shreveport  
on Saturday last.

The three hundred cases of  
torpedoes which were sent here by  
a New York house for sale, have all  
been destroyed, and thrown into the  
Mississippi river.

On Tuesday last we had the  
gratification of a visit from Chas.  
E. Halstead, Esq., of the *Berlin*  
News. Mr. H. speaks confidently  
of a Republican triumph in his parish  
when the time comes, and we are  
glad to hear it.

Desires of informing our  
readers to the fullest extent of the  
proceedings of the colored convention  
which assembled in Columbia,  
South Carolina, on October 18,  
1871, we devote a large portion of  
the space in our present issue to  
give the proceedings of the first and  
second days.

The great pedestrian Weston  
has failed again to walk one hundred  
and thirteen miles in twenty-  
four consecutive hours. He com-  
pleted his hundred miles however,  
much to the satisfaction and ap-  
proval of the immense crowd gathered  
to see him attempt to perform  
what evidently is an impossible task  
to him, or perhaps "any other man."  
He was chagrined to the quick it  
seemed, at his third defeat, and  
considered himself disgraced, be-  
cause he "ought to have done that  
hundred and thirteen miles."

## OF RECUSING.

Of all the extraordinary proceed-  
ings of our judges and juries in re-  
cent times, we are forced to the con-  
clusion that none exceeds in improprie-  
ty and injustice, the fashion of, and  
the reason for "recusing" which has  
recently so extensively obtained in  
New Orleans. Jurors have repeatedly  
been permitted to decline serving  
on juries on the ground that  
they had received impressions on the  
merits of the case from the news-  
paper and other reports circulated  
between the commission of the of-  
fense and the trial thereof. If the  
perusal of the reports, or the casual  
conversations which take place  
during the excitement of a tragic  
event are deemed sufficient to dis-  
qualify an intelligent, a conscien-  
tious man for listening to a searching  
enquiry into the real merits of a  
case, and arriving at a verdict "ac-  
cording to the evidence," offered to  
him on the trial, then incapacity to  
read, and isolation from society,  
supreme ignorance, were bliss for  
jurymen. But we opine that even  
the most earnest advocates of the  
theory would not desire to arrive at  
this legitimate conclusion.

There are various reasons for  
which certain men should not serve  
on juries; instances in which there  
is just ground to fear or suspect,  
that, from interest, or affection, or  
hate, or fear, the judgment will be  
so warped and carried aside by the  
prejudice that an impartial examina-  
tion, and a due appreciation of the  
value of the whole chain of evi-  
dence is improbable if not impossible,  
and particularly if the juror him-  
self suggest the objection, then  
jurors may properly be excused  
from serving, but it is preposterous  
in the extreme, and offering a  
premium for ignorance, to excuse  
every juror who has read the news-  
paper reports of crimes, and even  
expressed opinions on the reports  
as they received them.

But if this is generally wrong in  
the case of jurors, how much more  
repensible must it be in a judge  
who recuses himself from presiding  
over his court during an important  
trial for no better reason than he  
was previously fully informed of  
the particulars in a certain case.

It is time for this abuse of a  
license to stop. Competent jurors  
should reflect on the vast injury  
they may be doing by committing the  
most important trials to the hands of  
incompetent men. For, their smart  
shirking of duty cannot be per-  
mitted to interfere in any manner with  
the procedure of the trial, and by  
constantly objecting or being ob-  
jected to, on the trivial grounds  
named, the very men who should  
be impelled to escape, and the  
men to whom should be committed  
only the least important and least  
complicated cases, are required to  
keep up a stretch and strain of in-  
tellectual exercise commencing in  
bewilderment, and ending in "con-  
fusion worse confounded."

We are glad to notice the city  
papers awaking to the importance  
of a return to the old ways,  
and advising competent jurors to  
manfully, patriotically sacrifice  
their personal feelings, and save  
not only the interests of society at  
large, but in many cases the im-  
mediate and important interests of  
litigants and criminals.

## SPECIAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

A number of gentlemen have or-  
ganized themselves into an associ-  
ation for the purpose of erecting  
a masonic edifice, in this city, for  
the use of the order in general.

The originators of this scheme  
are all masons, and working under  
the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.  
They held their organization meet-  
ing and elected the following di-  
rectors: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Hon. John  
Parsons, Messrs. R. H. Isabelle,  
Wm. Mulford, A. E. Barber, W. G.  
Elliott, Edward Townsend, J. A.  
Cottrell, J. J. Bonjean, O. P. Lillan,  
Thos. Isabelle, J. A. Norog, Rob't  
Brown, G. Casenave, George F.  
James.

The officers of this company are,  
Thos. Isabelle, President, A. E. Bar-  
ber, Vice President, James Lewis,  
Treasurer, Wm. Mulford, Secretary.  
We are informed that arrange-  
ments will soon be perfected for the  
issue of shares of the stock of the  
company, and it must not be under-  
stood that because the building will  
be devoted to the use of masons  
that therefore none but masons may  
own shares in it. All who are dis-  
posed to invest in the stock will be  
welcome to avail themselves of the  
opportunity and purchase. The  
enterprise has our wish for its suc-  
cess.

## COLORED CONSERVATIVES.

The Mississippi semi-weekly *Clas-*  
sion of Oct. 20 says, that "seven-  
teen more men will rise and set,  
and then the election day will dawn"  
in Mississippi. It calls on all the  
white conservatives to "protect the  
colored conservatives at all hazards."  
From this we infer that the Demo-  
cratic party of Miss., will be sup-  
ported by the votes of some colored  
men.

The unfathomable stolidity, the ut-  
ter lack of observation, or the blind-  
ing influences of the love of imme-  
diate gain, and the reckless dis-  
card of consequences, which some  
colored men exhibit are fairly as-  
tonishing to us, and are sufficient  
to evoke the turbulence of excitable  
persons. In view of these things  
there is no wonder the "conserva-  
tive" element is apprehensive of the  
outburst of indignant passion on  
the part of our people against men  
whose every instinct and interest  
should prompt them to repudiate De-  
mocracy in whatever insidious guise  
it may attempt to approach them.

We do not however counsel a  
resort to violence, but we hope that  
all Republicans of Mississippi will  
carefully observe those colored men  
who in the unspeakable degradation  
of their hearts, in the profound  
depth of their treachery and infamy,  
will exert their influence, and cast  
their ballots, for the triumph of De-  
mocracy, with all its negro hating  
doctrines as a foundation, its heart-  
less proscriptions as a corner stone,  
and make them know that their  
characters might be published over  
this broad land, and themselves  
made the fixed figure at which  
scornfully to point "the slow un-  
moving finger" of a struggling race.

The adoption of every method  
for "annihilating distance" and  
cheapening transportation has our  
heartiest wishes for success. We  
therefore take pleasure in noticing  
the completion of railroad facilities  
from New Orleans to Donaldson-  
ville.

There are many stoppages on the  
road, and they are nearly all called  
after Saints. We are indebted to  
the *Republican* for the following in-  
formation to it:

From New Orleans to Westwego, 6 miles;  
St. Joseph, 10 miles; St. George, 13 miles;  
St. Dennis, 20 miles; St. Charles, 23 miles;  
St. Andrew, 28 miles; St. John, 33 miles;  
St. Edward, 36 miles; St. Stephen, 38 miles;  
St. Patrick, 43 miles; St. Peter, 47 miles;  
St. James, 50 miles; St. Michael, 57 miles;  
Donaldsonville, 62 miles.

Keep on with your saints and station,  
and by the "vilest sinners may return"  
from the Pacific.

## OUR SAVINGS BANK.

Elsewhere we publish an article  
from "The Savings Bank," a news-  
paper published in New York and  
devoted to the interests of the In-  
stitution. In connection with the  
general statement of the origin, the  
objects and the value of the Freed-  
men's Savings Bank, we submit a  
few remarks of the operations of  
our New Orleans branch, under the  
control of C. D. Sturtevant Esq.

It is gratifying to notice the increas-  
ing appreciation of and confidence  
in the Bank, by our laboring, thrif-  
ty people. Since January, there  
has been an increase of over 900  
new depositors, aggregating an  
amount of several thousand dollars.  
There is at present due depositors  
and over two hundred and forty thou-  
sand dollars, again of over \$2000,  
since January 1, 1871 and the busi-  
ness of the Bank steadily increasing.  
In this connection we take much  
pleasure in noticing that Mr. A.  
Paillet, late book-keeper has been  
appointed Assistant-Cashier in the  
New Orleans branch.

Mr. Paillet's business qualifica-  
tions doubtless entitled him to the  
preference, while his well-known  
urbane and courteous manners can-  
not but render him a desirable ac-  
quisition to such an establishment.  
The appointment is decidedly a ju-  
dicious one, and we congratulate  
Mr. Paillet on the recognition thus  
showed him.

We observe that the *Republican*  
in noticing the discharge of  
John Fazeende, by Mr. Justice  
Kern, for the alleged murder of  
Marie Estelle, a colored young wo-  
man, lately, in Mr. Fazeende's em-  
ploy, says that "it is presumed, how-  
ever, that the District Attorney will  
cause the arrest of Mr. Fazeende,  
in order to bring the case before the  
Grand Jury."

The circumstances of this case are  
still fresh in the memory of the  
Public, and from what we learn  
transpired in evidence before Mr.  
Kern, we are at a loss to compre-  
hend his reasons for undertaking to  
dismiss the case. We will in all  
probability hear about this case.

Two of the most successful  
and best paid editors in New York  
city are women—Miss Mary L.  
Booth of the *Bazar*, who receives  
\$1000 a year, and Mrs. Mary E.  
Dodge of the *Heath and Home*,  
who has a salary of \$3000.

Some of the city Democratic  
papers are following to have in re-  
volvers taken from the Metropolitan  
A brief inquiry into the causes which  
drove the police authorities in this  
City to arm the police, and a further  
inquiry as to whether those causes  
do not still exist, but are dormant  
on account of this very arming, will  
satisfy the lovers of peace and  
order that the Board are acting  
wisely in permitting their men to  
carry revolvers still. Besides, look  
at so many other cities where the  
same "strapping to the rump" is  
adopted and compare our police  
condition with theirs and see where-  
in we are a whit more improved in  
morals, in peaceableness, in ready  
obedience to lawful authority than  
they, and then demand the disarm-  
ing the police.

## "MIXED SCHOOLS."

What a bugaboo in the minds of  
many people is the idea conveyed  
by the caption of this article! It is  
only among the thinking men that  
the proposition to educate all races  
and classes together is entertained  
for a moment in the South. But  
when some reason is demanded why  
our system of public education  
should be made a powerful instru-  
mentality for a perpetuation of caste,  
we are not vouchsafed an intelli-  
gent answer, but upon our ears  
grate the harsh tones of false pride  
and blind prejudice.

To us it is self-evident that all  
public institutions of learning in  
every State in this Union must very  
soon be opened to all persons what-  
soever of the scholastic age. It  
would be interesting to review the  
progress of impartial education in  
various parts of the Union, for such  
a review would be a complete de-  
monstration of the correctness of  
our position that no permanent  
system of caste schools can be es-  
tablished in this or any other State.

But we do not propose at this  
time to enter into any elaborate  
exposition of this subject. We  
simply wish to make a few sugges-  
tions and references for the benefit  
of the enquiring and untrammelled  
mind. Those who are determined  
to grope in ignorance and to grovel  
in prejudice are naturally expected  
to turn up their noses and to make  
wry faces at the slightest hint to-  
ward any great reform.

In the grand old Commonwealth  
of Massachusetts we find that the  
minds of the people were first in-  
tensely excited upon the question  
under consideration in the year  
1849, when the Supreme Court,  
unmoved by the arguments of  
Charles Sumner, decided in favor  
of excluding negroes from all schools  
except those designated exclusively  
for them. In 1854 the Legislature  
set this matter at rest by abolishing  
the separate schools altogether.  
The mixed school system thus  
inaugurated has given universal  
satisfaction.

In Michigan, on the contrary, the  
question was settled by the Supreme  
Court instead of by the Legislature.  
In that State the schools have been  
mixed but little more than a year.

In Kansas, where the colored  
population is rapidly increasing, the  
schools are being mixed everywhere  
without opposition. But in two or  
three of the Northwestern States no  
adequate provision has ever yet been  
made to educate the colored people  
although the Superintendents' and  
Teachers' Associations are now urg-  
ing immediate remedial legislation  
which will speedily be secured.

It will be observed that through-  
out the greater part of the North  
mixed schools have been establish-  
ed, and that, too, by the choice of  
the white people themselves, as the  
colored element is there, politically  
insignificant. In regard to the South  
which contains so large a propor-  
tion of colored votes, we are not to  
expect that any political party will  
long persist in insisting on separate  
schools for the races. And inas-  
much as thousands of colored youth  
in every Southern State must for-  
ever be debarred from the benefits  
of the public school fund from any  
system of caste schools, the issue  
forces itself upon us in the shape  
which does not admit of any pre-  
varication.

We think we do not mistake the  
temper and aims of the Republican  
party of Texas when we assume  
that it is the unalterable purpose  
of its leading spirits to make all the  
public schools in our State free to  
every color, either through legisla-  
ture or judicial instrumentality.  
—*Austin Reformer.*

Two of the most successful  
and best paid editors in New York  
city are women—Miss Mary L.  
Booth of the *Bazar*, who receives  
\$1000 a year, and Mrs. Mary E.  
Dodge of the *Heath and Home*,  
who has a salary of \$3000.

## THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The first shot at Fort Sumter  
drove the letters of four million  
slaves. What the Republic deferred  
God hastened. These millions of  
slave were launched suddenly  
from a helpless servitude to an al-  
most helpless freedom.

At this critical moment a consti-  
tutional took place in the private  
library of Salmon P. Chase—then  
our Secretary of the Treasury, now  
our Chief Justice—to consider "how  
we could take care of the contra-  
band," or rather "how we could best  
teach the freedmen to take care of  
themselves." It ended under Sec-  
retary Chase's advice in asking  
Congress to grant to Peter Cooper  
and others, a charter to establish in  
Washington a CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK  
FOR FREEDMEN; with branches all  
through the country, just as fast as  
American soil should be rescued for  
freedom.

This was the first great provision  
made by the Republic for its help-  
less millions of freedmen whom the  
crazy shot into Fort Sumter had  
launched into our hands. It was  
right to do this, because it is *always*  
right to do right. I was kind to do  
it, because the South was her own  
enemy—not ours; and in her weak-  
ness she needed our strength; in  
her hate, if she had it—our love. So  
all praise be to Salmon P. Chase,  
Peter Cooper, Jay Cooke and H. D.  
Cooke, and everybody who helped  
the good act along—all praise to  
the Congress which gave the char-  
ter, and "all Glory be to God and  
Henry of Navarre." We only pay  
this passing tribute to the noblest  
American of his country—ABRAHAM  
LINCOLN—for his heart dictated and  
his hand wrote that eternal Procla-  
mation of FREEDOM.

This noble Charter for Freedmen's  
Savings Banks was the first relay  
horse of the African on his road to  
independence. It was his district  
school. It taught him the great  
lesson, that every free man who will  
work, can make more money than  
he needs, and save the balance  
against a rainy day. And the good  
work went on. Savings banks were  
opened wherever the old flag was  
set floating over redeemed soil, and  
now we have this record. We in-  
sert the list of Freedmen's Savings  
Banks as they were founded, and  
every one of which is now doing its  
good work.

Alabama.—James T. Rapier, James A.  
Foster, Holland Thompson.  
Arkansas.—J. H. Johnson.  
Florida.—J. H. Walls.  
Georgia.—J. H. Deveau, Edwin Belcher,  
J. H. Simms, H. M. Turner, C. L.  
Bradwell, J. C. Beall, W. H. Noble,  
G. Campbell, John McCloskey, L. W.  
West, J. F. Quarles, W. H. Hamilton,  
A. Golden.

Louisiana.—P. B. S. Pinchback, George  
E. Paris, W. G. Johnson, Edgar Davis,  
Ed. Butler, Benj. Geddes, F. C. Antoine,  
J. H. Burch.  
Maryland.—Isaac Myers.  
Mississippi.—S. H. Scott.  
South Carolina.—R. H. Cain, A. J. Ran-  
sier, R. B. Elliott, Wilson Cook, W. J.  
Whipper, B. A. Boseman, J. H. Rainey,  
H. E. Hayne, W. B. Nash, S. J. Lee,  
John White, Frank Williamson.  
Tennessee.—Andrew J. Flowers.  
Texas.—James Green, J. Townsend,  
J. DeBruhl, David G. Scott, Richard  
Allen, Richard Nelson.

The Committee by leave recom-  
mended that F. G. Barbadoes, from the Ter-  
ritory of Columbia, be considered as a  
delegate from there. Mr. Barbadoes  
declined, it being stated by his request  
that the Territory had sent no delegate.  
The Convention refused to entertain  
the declination, and therefore Mr. Bar-  
badoes was considered in the light of  
a delegate from that locality.

Miffin Gibbs, of Ohio, was invited  
to a seat upon the floor.

On motion, a committee of one  
from each State represented was ap-  
pointed on permanent organization.

The Chair appointed the following  
gentlemen on the committee.  
Isaac Myers, Maryland; Richard Nel-  
son, Texas; W. G. Johnson, Louisiana;  
J. T. Wall, Florida; S. H. Scott, Missis-  
sippi; H. M. Turner, Georgia;  
Thomas A. Sykes, North Carolina;  
John H. Johnson, Arkansas; A. J.  
Flowers, Tennessee; J. T. Rapier, Ala-  
bama.

The Committee on Permanent or-  
ganization then retired and a recess  
was taken.

After the recess of about an hour's  
duration, the committee on Permanent  
Organization reported as follows:  
For President.—A. J. Ransier.

Vice Presidents.—R. B. Elliott, South  
Carolina; (Mr. Elliott withdrew and  
W. B. Nash was substituted). Rich-  
ard Nelson, Texas; J. H. Johnson,  
Arkansas; T. A. Sykes, North Caroli-  
na; A. J. Flowers, Tennessee; S. H.  
Scott, Mississippi; P. B. S. Pinchback,  
Louisiana; J. T. Walls, Florida; Isaac  
Myers, Maryland; J. H. Simms, Ga.;  
J. T. Rapier, Alabama.  
Chaplain.—Edw. Deveau, Georgia.  
Secretaries.—J. H. Deveau, Georgia;  
H. E. Hayne, South Carolina.  
Treasurer.—Edwin Belcher, Georgia.  
Sergeants at Arms.—John Williams and  
Peter Miller, of South Carolina.

The President, A. J. Ransier, was, by a  
committee, conducted to the chair.

J. T. Wall offered a resolution, which  
was adopted, that committees be edu-  
cated on the following subjects, i. e., Edu-  
cation, Labor, Address to American People,  
Printing, Finance, Civil Rights, Organi-  
zation, Emigration, Outrages in the South.  
Mr. Wall, of Florida, presented a letter  
from the Secretary of State of that State,  
Hon. J. C. Gibbs, stating that it was im-  
possible for him to attend.

H. M. Turner presented a communi-  
cation from a Louisiana delegate who was  
not present; the reading of which was sus-  
pended.

## THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 10 A. M., and  
was called to order by H. M. Turner, of  
Georgia.

Hon. Edwin Belcher, of Augusta,  
Georgia, read the call for the Convention.  
Hon. J. T. Wall, of Florida, was chosen  
temporary chairman.  
Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr.  
Harris, of Columbia.

J. H. Deveau, of Georgia, was chosen  
temporary Secretary.  
A Committee on Credentials, consisting  
of one from each State, was agreed to.

After considerable discussion, a list of  
States was called to see if all were re-  
presented, and the following delegates  
responded:

Alabama.—James T. Rapier.  
Arkansas.—John H. Johnson.  
Delaware.—  
Florida.—J. T. Wall, J. C. Gibbs,  
Charles H. Pearce.  
Georgia.—H. M. Turner, T. J. Camp-  
bell, G. Bell, J. F. Quarles, Edwin Bel-  
cher, J. F. Chase, L. Bradwell, L. W.  
West, W. H. Noble, J. Long, J. H. De-  
veau, John McCloskey, James M. Simms.  
Kentucky.—  
Louisiana.—P. B. S. Pinchback, J.  
Henri Burch, F. C. Antoine, Benj. Geddes,  
W. G. Johnson, Geo. E. Paris.  
Maryland.—Isaac Myers.  
Mississippi.—S. H. Scott.  
North Carolina.—  
South Carolina.—R. H. Cain, A. J. Ran-  
sier, R. B. Elliott, Wilson Cook, W. J.  
Whipper, B. A. Boseman, J. H. Rainey,  
H. E. Hayne, W. B. Nash, S. J. Lee, J.  
H. White, Frank Williamson.

Tennessee.—Andrew J. Flowers.  
Texas.—Richard Nelson, John DeBruhl.  
Territory of Columbia.—  
The Chair then appointed the following  
as the Committee on Credentials: F. C.  
Antoine, Louisiana; James T. Rapier, Ala-  
bama; John H. Johnson, Arkansas; James  
M. Simms, Georgia; S. H. Scott, Missis-  
sippi; Isaac Myers, Maryland; H. E.  
Hayne, South Carolina; John DeBruhl,  
Texas; Andrew J. Flowers, Tennessee.

The Convention then took a recess until  
4 P. M., and the Committee on Credentials  
went into session.

The Convention re-assembled at four  
P. M.

The Committee on Credentials reported  
the following members as duly entitled to  
seats:

Alabama.—James T. Rapier, James A.  
Foster, Holland Thompson.  
Arkansas.—J. H. Johnson.  
Florida.—J. H. Walls.  
Georgia.—J. H. Deveau, Edwin Belcher,  
J. H. Simms, H. M. Turner, C. L.  
Bradwell, J. C. Beall, W. H. Noble,  
G. Campbell, John McCloskey, L. W.  
West, J. F. Quarles, W. H. Hamilton,  
A. Golden.

Louisiana.—P. B. S. Pinchback, George  
E. Paris, W. G. Johnson, Edgar Davis,  
Ed. Butler, Benj. Geddes, F. C. Antoine,  
J. H. Burch.  
Maryland.—Isaac Myers.  
Mississippi.—S. H. Scott.  
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sier, R. B. Elliott, Wilson Cook, W. J.  
Whipper, B. A. Boseman, J. H. Rainey,  
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duration, the committee on Permanent  
Organization reported as follows:  
For President.—A. J. Ransier.

Vice Presidents.—R. B. Elliott, South  
Carolina; (Mr. Elliott withdrew and  
W. B. Nash was substituted). Rich-  
ard Nelson, Texas; J. H. Johnson,  
Arkansas; T. A. Sykes, North Caroli-  
na; A. J. Flowers, Tennessee; S. H.  
Scott, Mississippi; P. B. S. Pinchback,  
Louisiana; J. T. Walls, Florida; Isaac  
Myers, Maryland; J. H. Simms, Ga.;  
J. T. Rapier, Alabama.  
Chaplain.—Edw. Deveau, Georgia.  
Secretaries.—J. H. Deveau, Georgia;  
H. E. Hayne, South Carolina.  
Treasurer.—Edwin Belcher, Georgia.  
Sergeants at Arms.—John Williams and  
Peter Miller, of South Carolina.

The President, A. J. Ransier, was, by a  
committee, conducted to the chair.

J. T. Wall offered a resolution, which  
was adopted, that committees be edu-  
cated on the following subjects, i. e., Edu-  
cation, Labor, Address to American People,  
Printing, Finance, Civil Rights, Organi-  
zation, Emigration, Outrages in the South.  
Mr. Wall, of Florida, presented a letter  
from the Secretary of State of that State,  
Hon. J. C. Gibbs, stating that it was im-  
possible for him to attend.

H. M. Turner presented a communi-  
cation from a Louisiana delegate who was  
not present; the reading of which was sus-  
pended.

a committee of five on communications,  
memorials, etc., was adopted.

The several committees were appointed,  
and the Convention adjourned until to-  
morrow.

The permanent President, A. J. Ran-  
sier, upon being conducted to the chair,  
said, in substance, that he was placed in  
a peculiar position, and the duties de-  
volving were onerous, a position which  
Edward Deveau had once said was not to  
be sought after or declined. The Con-  
vention meeting in South Carolina, the  
delegation of which he was a member  
had agreed to decline any positions for  
reasons perfectly satisfactory to them-  
selves, and it was their intention to ad-  
vocate where they called; and in that  
place he hoped always to be found. Mr.  
Ransier said, in effect, that he had re-  
solved in his mind the call for the meet-  
ing when first made by Mr. Myers,  
of Baltimore, and the bearing a particu-  
lar race, which was a component part of  
the people, would have on affairs in meeting  
in convention, numbering as they did,  
over four millions of people; and as they  
lacked education, thrown upon the body  
politic as it were a leper, why not com-  
bined and devise means that would  
best serve the public interest and them-  
selves, means by which the negro may be  
elevated and brought up to a proper  
standard in every particular.

Mr. Ransier said the impression had gone  
abroad, and Democratic papers and  
Republican papers of doubtful reputation,  
had and will seek to make capital out  
of it, but by your action you can disabuse  
the



many of the delegates in the Southwest...  
By Mr. Quirles, of Georgia:  
Whereas, the question of the annexation of St. Domingo is now agitating the public mind, a question in which the colored citizens of this country are vitally interested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the colored citizens of the South, in Convention assembled, regretting those differences that have arisen between good men upon this subject, and utterly repudiating the use of any fraudulent means by which it may be accomplished, as an abstract question we favor the annexation of St. Domingo. Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as casting any reflection upon that great and good man, Hon. Charles Sumner, in his opposition to the manner in which such acquisition is sought to be accomplished.

By Mr. Elliott:  
A communication from James A. Taylor, and others from Virginia, touching upon the condition of affairs in that State, education, conservatism, etc., which was ordered to be placed upon the records.

A resolution was offered that the committee report this P. M.  
The Chair appointed committees as follows:

**Bringing**—J. H. Devenaux, Ga.; R. H. Cain, S. C.; Isaac Myers, Md.; E. Hayne, S. C.; H. M. Turner, Ga.; **Finance**—J. H. Rainey, S. C.; W. J. Whipper, S. C.; B. A. Roseman, S. C.; C. L. Bradwell, Ga.  
**Education**—R. H. Cain, S. C.; J. H. Johnson, Ark.; S. H. Scott, Miss.; L. W. West, Ga.; F. C. Antoine, La.; W. B. Nash, S. C.; W. H. Gray, Ark.; Edward Shaw, Tenn.

**Organization**—H. M. Turner, Ga.; Isaac Myers, Md.; J. H. Johnson, Ark.; R. B. Elliott, S. C.; W. H. Harrison, Ga.; F. C. Antoine, La.; R. Cain, S. C.; Richard Nelson, Texas; J. T. Walls, Fla.  
**Civil Rights**—P. B. S. Pinchback, La.; A. B. Bowman, S. C.; J. F. Quirles, Ga.; T. G. Campbell, La.; J. H. White, S. C.

**Resolutions and Communications**—G. W. Price, S. C.; J. H. Rainey, S. C.; Edwin Becker, Ga.; Isaac Myers, Md.; P. B. S. Pinchback, La.; S. J. Lee, S. C.  
**Organizing**—J. T. Walls, Fla.; W. J. Whipper, S. C.; J. H. Devenaux, Ga.; E. Hayne, S. C.; A. J. Powers, Tenn.; W. G. Johnson, La.; J. DeBrul, Texas; J. T. Rapier, Ala.; G. W. Price, N. C.; Wilson Cook, S. C.; J. H. Johnson, Ark.; S. H. Scott, Miss.; T. A. Skyles, N. C.

**Education and Labor**—J. H. Burch, Louisiana; R. H. Cain, South Carolina; F. C. Barlow, Territory of Columbia; J. F. Quirles, Georgia; J. T. Rapier, Alabama; W. B. Nash, South Carolina; Benj. Geddes, Louisiana.

**Address to the American People**—R. B. Elliott, South Carolina; J. M. Simms, Georgia; Richard Nelson, Texas; J. T. Walls, Florida; Isaac Myers, Maryland; A. B. Bowman, South Carolina; F. C. Antoine, Louisiana.

A committee of three on rules to govern the Convention, was appointed as follows: Gary, of Arkansas; Pinchback, of Louisiana; Quirles, of Georgia.  
A motion to add to the Committee on Civil Rights, so as to embrace one member from each State, was lost.

A motion when the Convention adjourns, to adjourn at 2 to meet at 10 A. M., tomorrow, to give the committee time, brought out long and earnest debate between the delegations of Louisiana and South Carolina.

J. Henri Burch, of the former, claimed that time should be given; plenty of time; he thought as much should be given as gentlemen would be willing to bestow upon a slave, or a snapper, where they would not leave until the last thing was gone. He thought the subject of education, and similar ones, were too weighty to be passed off lightly. During the debate intimations were made that the delegation from South Carolina might attempt to control the convention, which were replied to as questions of privilege by Messrs. Elliott, Bowman, and Rainey, the latter gentleman making a forcible speech, renouncing any such desire or intention.

The battle of words, however, was principally between Messrs. Elliott, of South Carolina, and J. H. Burch, of Louisiana, during which, as earlier in the day, the President's gavel was frequently used to preserve order and decorum. This over, the Convention adjourned to meet at four P. M.

Upon the resuming of the Convention in the afternoon about the same course was pursued, many points of order being raised, and the most of the remainder of the time being consumed in discussing reports of committees.

The resolution introduced in the morning by the member from Arkansas, providing that the delegates present from any State should vote the strength of the delegation to be brought out considerable opposition, and was thoroughly and warmly debated by the members from South Carolina, Arkansas and other States.

Very little progress, beyond appointing committees, marked the whole day's proceedings, which fact seemed to be realized by a portion of the Convention.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21—11:30 A. M.  
COTTON.—The market is irregular, but on whole prices are easier. Unfavorable Liverpool and New York advices continue to exercise a depressing influence, though there is a good demand at 1c. below yesterday's prices. Sales thus far about 800 bales. Low Middling to Strict Low Middling sold at 17½c, Low Middling at 18c, and Strict at 18½c to Good Middling at 18½c.

Average Exchange	Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—
Ordinary	—@—
Good Ordinary	17½@17¾

Low Middling	18½@18¾	18
Middling	18@18½	18
Strict Middling	17½@18	18
Good Middling	17@17½	18

SUGAR.

Good Fair, 7½ lb.	9½
Yellow Clarified	11½
Fair	9
Fully fair	12
White	13@13½

MOLASSES.

Centrifugal	52
Fair	61
Prime	65
Reboiled, plantation, 7½ gallon	30@
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	\$1 00

FLOUR.

Superfine	6 00
Double extra	6 75
Treble extra	7 25
Good Treble Extra	7 75
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 7 87½

CORN.

White mixed	68
Yellow	92½
White	95
Choice White, in Dundeas	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS.

St. Louis, 7½ bushel	68@ 52
Galena	55

BRAN.

7½ 100 lbs.	1 50
HAY.	—
Western, 7½ ton	33 00
Choice	36 50

PORK.

Summer-cured Mess.	—
Winter-packed Mess.	—
Retailing at	\$15 00@ 15 50

ESCULENTS.

Potatoes, 7½ bbl.	\$3 75
Onions	3 25
Apples	3 00@4 50

LARD.

Tierces, 7½ lb.	13½
Kegs, 7½ lb.	11½@12½

BUTTER.

Choice Western, 7½ lb.	22@24
Goshen	32@33

RICE.

Louisiana, prime	9c
ordinary	7½
common	—
India	—

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—The Nation.

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Scaled proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

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## INTERESTING ITEMS.

## THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF THE POST OFFICE.

1st. Thou shalt remember the postmaster does not make the laws; he is only expected to execute them.

2d. Thou shalt bear in mind the post office is a retail establishment, all for cash, so thou shalt never ask for credit.

3d. Thou shalt come forward at the commencement of each and every quarter and pay all thy dues for box-rent, paper postage, &c., in advance, for such is the law.

4th. Thou shalt never allow any ticket of any description to remain in thy box, but keep it clean, for cleanliness is next to Godliness.

5th. When thou askest for letters give thy full name. If thou wishest an advertised letter say it is advertised, and give the date of the list.

6th. When thou inquirest at the post office for mail, and thou art told there is nothing, thou shalt not go home and send the rest of thy family to inquire through the day.

7th. When thou wishest newspapers and other periodicals thou shalt state exactly what thou wishest, whether it is a daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly paper; tell what it is, and where published. If a magazine thou wishest, tell all about it; by so doing thou wilt appear wise in the postmaster's eyes.

8th. When thou wishest stamps come prepared with the exact change, and not keep the postmaster waiting on you, to the annoyance of others.

9th. Thou shalt pay the exact postage required on all letters and papers thou wishest to mail, and never ask the postmaster to stick the stamps on for you.

10th. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's mail, and take it out of the office, on pretext that you were sent for it, and keep it, to the annoyance of him.

Behold I give unto you this day a new commandment:

When thou comest the postmaster and all other Government officials, be sure that they are wrong and you are right.

Good for all latitudes.

Had I the choice of only four things to be taught my children, they should be: To sing well; to write well; to sketch well. Perfection in all these will earn their possessor a maintenance in any country, and enable him to amuse himself or entertain company, whether it be under a rock in the desert, or upon a crag in the sea.

Oranges are now arriving in town by large wagon loads from the lower Terrebonne, they are selling at 75 cents per hundred or \$7.00 per thousand.

It is with a view to the fitness of things the professor of Elocution at Brown's University is a woman. What a woman don't know about talking isn't worth learning.

GOLDEN WORDS.—Hypocrites are beings of darkness, disguised in garments of light.

A friend that you buy with presents will be brought from you.

Commit no secret to a friend which, if reported, will bring you to infamy.

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus—seen plainest when all around is dark.

No character can be lastingly injured by a fearless discharge of duty. Calumny or prejudice may obscure it for a time, but in the end it will shine all the brighter for the clouds which obscure it.

There are in a man five hundred and twenty-seven muscles, two hundred and fifty-seven of which are in pairs. Of these no less than one hundred are constantly used in the simple act of breathing.

A Wisconsin lover wrote his sweetheart: "There is not a globe of blood in my heart that does not bear your photograph."

Col. Louis Bush, of Lafourche parish, writes to a gentleman in this parish that he commenced grinding sugar cane last week, and that the yield from the first run was 1500 pounds of sugar from plant cane and 750 pounds from indifferent stubble cane. The Colonel seems well satisfied and believes that this week's run will yield much more on account of the late cold weather and the advancement of the season.—Sugar Beet.

## FUN AND FANCY.

During the recent session of the General Episcopal Convention, the subject of prohibiting the marriage of divorced people being under discussion in the House of Bishops, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clark stated that in Rhode Island divorces were obtained for such light causes as to imperil the morals of the whole community, and stated that men actually sold their wives, mentioning an instance of a man selling his wife for ten thousand dollars. "Are such transactions common in your diocese?" inquired a brother bishop. "Not at that price," promptly responded the witty bishop.

At a recent public school exhibition, one of the visitors made a brief address to the pupils, on the necessity of obeying their teachers and growing loyal and useful citizens. To give emphasis to his remark, he pointed to a large national flag, spread on one side of the room, and inquired: "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood the "situation" of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered: "To cover up his dirt, sir."

In 1918 a friend of the Misses Cary, in a letter, alluded to being bitten by a big "feller dog" while returning from a party; and requested Miss Phoebe, in case he should die of hydrophobia, to do him the favor of writing his epitaph. She regretted the misfortune; but begged to be excused from performing so melancholy a service, as she was not in the habit of writing "doggerel."

In the execution of a recent deed by a man and his wife, the wife was taken aside, before the acknowledgment was made, by the commissioner, who, in the usual form, asked: "Do you execute this deed freely, and without fear or compulsion of your husband?" "Fear of my husband!" exclaimed the wife. "I've had five husbands, and never was afraid of any one of them!"

A Bonn correspondent tells an admirable story of a German general, who, on inspecting his troops, not long ago, addressed them thus: "Now, my children, we can once more get seriously to work. The pastime of war is at an end, and drill must go on regularly, as heretofore."

How pleasant a surprise it is to see the miracle of novel motion in objects that are usually inanimate! We have seen a rope walk, a not run, a watch spring, a horse fly, and a Saratoga hop; and next summer we shall go over the Rockies to see the big trees leave and the Pacific slopes.

The Stockton Herald says: "During the delivery of her speech last night, Mrs. Laura De Force said: 'I am an American citizen over twenty-one years of age.' To this a crusty and probably disgusted Benedict cried out: 'You bet you are.' The effect was electrical."

"Tell that man to take off his hat in court," said the judge, the other morning, to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady wearing the fashionable sailor hat, indignantly exclaimed: "I am no man, sir!" "Then," said his honor, "I am no judge."

A new definition of the word "civilization" reaches us from Japan. Lately, a Japanese visitor to the English club was induced to take some champagne, and, on putting away his third tumbler, exclaimed with great fervor, "I like civilization! I like civilization!"

The severest thing said against Eve's daughters was by Lady Mary Wortley Montague: "The only satisfaction I have in being a woman is that I shall not be compelled to marry one of my own sex."

"Do you think," asked Mrs. Pepper, "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" "Certainly not, ma'am," replied a gallant philosopher; "it is a good thing, and she ought never to lose it."

"Boy, why did you take an armful of my shingles on Sunday?" Why, sir, mother wanted some kindling wood, and I didn't want to split wood on Sunday."

A lady, on being asked by a gentleman, "What do you hold on the question of female suffrage?" replied, "I hold my tongue."

A cynical lady, rather inclined to flirt, says most men are like a cold—very easily caught, but rather difficult to get rid of.

A writer on school discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to make a boy smart."

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